

4 people, including a rabbi, hostage at gunpoint for 11 hours;

Whereas police departments in a number of American cities, including New York and Los Angeles, have said that they are stepping up patrols at synagogues and other locations associated with the Jewish community following the hostage situation;

Whereas there are regular acts of antisemitic vandalism against synagogues and Jewish schools in the United States and numerous nonlethal attacks on American Jews, leaving many Jews feeling increasingly unsafe in public spaces and houses of worship;

Whereas AJC's 2021 State of Antisemitism in America report revealed 56 percent of respondents' religious institutions increased security since the Tree of Life synagogue shooting; and

Whereas the rise in antisemitism is part of the larger trend of the rise of hate-filled movements that are targeting marginalized communities here in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on elected officials, faith leaders, and civil society leaders to use their bully pulpit to condemn and combat any and all manifestations of antisemitism;

(2) calls on elected officials to condemn and combat any and all denials and distortions of the Holocaust and to promote Holocaust and antisemitism education;

(3) calls for amplifying and ensuring United States leadership to fight global antisemitism, working with the Department of State's Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Antisemitism and intensifying cooperation with international governments and parliaments around the world;

(4) works in tandem with the cross-party Inter-Parliamentary Task Force to Combat Online Antisemitism to help craft thoughtful global initiatives designed to address online antisemitism;

(5) calls on social media platforms to institute stronger and more significant efforts to measure and address online antisemitism while protecting free speech concerns;

(6) takes all possible steps to improve the physical security of Jewish institutions and organizations, including by using existing tools such as increasing funding for the Non-profit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security to keep at-risk houses of worship, schools, and community centers safe from terrorist attacks and other forms of antisemitic violence;

(7) ensures the safety, security, and dignity of American Jews in all aspects of their lives, including the workplace, college and university campuses, synagogues, and at home; the development of these measures must reflect the full diversity of the Jewish community in its entirety; and

(8) supports the right of Americans to freely exercise their religious beliefs and rejects all forms of terror and hate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material H. Res. 1125.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, throughout the month of May, we recognize the struggles and triumphs of Jewish Americans, and we honor the indispensable contributions that the Jewish community has made to our Nation's civic life. Sadly, we also know that anti-Semitism continues to be a menace here at home and around the world. That is why I am pleased to support this important resolution condemning rising anti-Semitism.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Representative DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, for being so vigilant over the years to recognize a particular month where we have particular appreciation of Jewish residents' contributions to our country, and for bringing this resolution to the floor to recognize this horrific rise in anti-Semitism.

Since our Nation's founding, Jewish Americans have served in elected office, from local school boards to this building's hallowed halls, the Supreme Court, and other prestigious positions. They have done so in magnificent manners. They have made crucial contributions to the arts, the sciences, and to our collective struggle for a more just America. They even had a baseball pitcher, Sandy Koufax, who was better than any.

Indeed, this resolution calls upon us to recognize the Jewish-American story, like the story of America itself, which is also marked by bigotry and hatred. Informed by this experience of prejudice, by the scourge of anti-Semitism, the Jewish Americans have worked so that the opportunities they have secured are extended to others. That is part of the Jewish religion. Part of what you do to have a good life is to help others have that good life, too. They have led movements for social justice, demanding civil rights, women's rights, and workers' rights.

This work is far from over. Anti-Semitism violence is on the rise. This past weekend, we saw a deranged individual in Buffalo kill 10 African Americans and injure others. He had a hate for African Americans, but he also said he was anti-Semitic. He learned all this over the internet, and he learned a lot of that from rhetoric that has sprung up in different places and political circles around this country. It has spread, and it has influenced people to commit acts of violence.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, for collegiality purposes, I ask to withdraw the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the motion is withdrawn.

□ 1400

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER SUPPORT ACT OF 2022

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6943) to amend the Omnibus

Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize public safety officer death benefits to officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6943

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Every day, public safety officers, including police officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and others, work to maintain the safety, health, and well-being of the communities they serve.

(2) This means public safety officers are routinely called to respond to stressful and potentially traumatic situations, often putting their own lives in danger.

(3) This work not only puts public safety officers at-risk for experiencing harm, serious injury, and cumulative and acute trauma, but also places them at up to 25.6 times higher risk for developing post-traumatic stress disorder when compared to individuals without such experiences.

(4) Psychological evidence indicates that law enforcement officers experience significant job-related stressors and exposures that may confer increased risk for mental health morbidities (such as post-traumatic stress disorder and suicidal thoughts, ideation, intents, and behaviors) and hastened mortality.

(5) Public safety officers often do not have the resources or support they need, leaving them at higher risk for long-term mental health consequences.

(6) Whereas, although the Department of Defense already considers servicemember suicides to be line-of-duty deaths and provides Federal support to eligible surviving families, the Federal Government does not recognize public safety officer suicides as deaths in the line of duty.

(7) In 2017, the Department of Justice approved 481 claims under the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program under subpart 1 of part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.), but not one of them for the more than 240 public safety officers who died by suicide that year.

(8) Public safety officers who have died or are disabled as a result of suicide or post-traumatic stress disorder do not qualify for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, despite the fact that public safety officers are more likely to die by suicide than from any other line-of-duty cause of death.

SEC. 3. PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER DEATH BENEFITS FOR POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER, ACUTE STRESS DISORDER, OR TRAUMA AND STRESS RELATED DISORDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1201 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(o) POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER, ACUTE STRESS DISORDER, OR TRAUMA AND STRESS RELATED DISORDERS.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(A) MASS CASUALTY EVENT.—The term ‘mass casualty event’ means an incident resulting in casualties to not fewer than 3 victims, including—

“(i) an incident that exceeds the normal resources for emergency response available

in the jurisdiction where the incident takes place; and

“(ii) an incident that results in a sudden and timely surge of injured individuals necessitating emergency services.

“(B) MASS FATALITY EVENT.—The term ‘mass fatality event’ means an incident resulting in the fatalities of not fewer than 3 individuals at 1 or more locations close to one another with a common cause.

“(C) MASS SHOOTING.—The term ‘mass shooting’ means a multiple homicide incident in which not fewer than 3 victims are killed—

“(i) with a firearm;

“(ii) during one event; and

“(iii) in one or more locations in close proximity.

“(D) EXPOSED.—The term ‘exposed’ includes—

“(i) directly experiencing or witnessing an event; or

“(ii) being subjected, in an intense way, to aversive consequences of the event (including a public safety officer collecting human remains).

“(E) TRAUMATIC EVENT.—The term ‘traumatic event’ means, in the case of a public safety officer exposed to an event, an event that is—

“(i) a homicide, suicide, or the violent or gruesome death of another individual (including such a death resulting from a mass casualty event, mass fatality event, or mass shooting);

“(ii) a harrowing circumstance posing an extraordinary and significant danger or threat to the life of or of serious bodily harm to any individual (including such a circumstance as a mass casualty event, mass fatality event, or mass shooting); or

“(iii) an act of criminal sexual violence committed against any individual.

“(2) PERSONAL INJURY SUSTAINED IN LINE OF DUTY.—As determined by the Bureau—

“(A) post-traumatic stress disorder, acute stress disorder, or trauma and stress related disorders suffered by a public safety officer and diagnosed by a licensed medical or mental health professional, shall be presumed to constitute a personal injury within the meaning of subsection (a), sustained in the line of duty by the officer, if the officer was exposed, while on duty, to one or more traumatic events and such exposure was a substantial factor in the disorder;

“(B) post-traumatic stress disorder, acute stress disorder, or trauma and stress related disorders, suffered by a public safety officer who has contacted or attempted to contact the employee assistance program of the agency or entity that the officer serves, a licensed medical or mental health professional, suicide prevention services, or another mental health assistance service in order to receive help, treatment, or diagnosis for post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, shall be presumed to constitute a personal injury within the meaning of subsection (a), sustained in the line of duty by the officer, if the officer, was exposed, while on duty, to one or more traumatic events and such exposure was a substantial factor in the disorder; and

“(C) post-traumatic stress disorder, acute stress disorder, or trauma and stress related disorders, suffered by a public safety officer who was exposed, while on duty, to one or more traumatic events shall be presumed to constitute a personal injury within the meaning of subsection (a), sustained in the line of duty by the officer if such exposure was a substantial factor in the disorder.

“(3) PRESUMPTION OF DEATH OR TOTAL DISABILITY.—A public safety officer shall be presumed to have died or become permanently and totally disabled (within the meaning of subsection (a) or (b)) as the direct and proximate

result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty, if (as determined by the Bureau) the officer either—

“(A) took an action, which action was intended to bring about the officer's death and directly and proximately resulted in such officer's death or permanent and total disability and exposure, while on duty, to one or more traumatic events was a substantial factor in the action taken by the officer; or

“(B) took an action within 45 days of the end of exposure, while on duty, to a traumatic event, which action was intended to bring about the officer's death and directly and proximately resulted in such officer's death or permanent and total disability, if such action was not inconsistent with a psychiatric disorder.

“(4) APPLICABILITY OF LIMITATIONS ON BENEFITS.—

“(A) INTENTIONAL ACTIONS.—Section 1202(a)(1) shall not apply to any claim for a benefit under this part that is payable in accordance with this subsection.

“(B) SUBSTANCE USE.—Section 1202(a)(2) shall not preclude the payment of a benefit under this part if the benefit is otherwise payable in accordance with this subsection.”.

(b) RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall—

(A) take effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) apply to any matter pending, before the Bureau of Justice Assistance or otherwise, on the date of enactment of this Act, or filed (consistent with pre-existing effective dates) or accruing after that date.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any action taken by a public safety officer described in paragraph (3) of section 1201(o) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (as added by this Act) that occurred on or after January 1, 2019.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL FIXES.

(a) SUBPOENA POWER; EMPLOYMENT OF HEARING OFFICERS; AUTHORITY TO HOLD HEARINGS.—Section 806 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10225) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “The” and all that follows through “Assistance” and inserting “The Assistant Attorney General, the Bureau of Justice Assistance”; and

(B) by striking “by the Attorney General”; (C) by striking “Code”) and inserting “Code (without regard to the days limitation prescribed therein), but shall, in no event, be understood to be (or to have the authority of) officers of the United States);”;

(D) by striking “such hearing examiners or administrative law judges” and inserting “or administrative law judges”; and

(E) by striking “necessary to carry out their respective powers and duties under this title” and inserting the following: “necessary or convenient to assist them in carrying out their respective powers and duties under any law administered by or under the Office”; and

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking “The” and all that follows through “Assistance” and inserting “The Assistant Attorney General, the Bureau of Justice Assistance”; and

(B) by striking “or any” and inserting “, or (subject to such limitations as the appointing authority may, in its sole discretion, impose from time to time) any”; and

(C) by inserting a comma after “thereby”; and

(D) by striking “examinations and” and inserting “examinations, and”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (11), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (12)(B), strike the period at the end and insert a semicolon; and

(3) in paragraph (14), by redesignating the second subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G).

SEC. 5. GAO REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that details benefits issued pursuant to subsection (o) of section 1201 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281), as added by section 3, and includes any recommendations to improve that subsection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022 is another bipartisan bill that would expand eligibility for public safety officers' benefits to include stress and trauma-related injuries and death by suicide for law enforcement officers and their families.

According to research from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, public safety officers are 25 times more likely to develop acute stress disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, or other mental health conditions than the general public. They have a tough job.

Studies have shown that law enforcement officers could experience more traumatic events in 6 months than the average person will experience in a lifetime.

The Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, known as PSOB, provides death and education benefits to survivors of fallen law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders, as well as disability benefits to officers catastrophically injured in the line of duty.

Currently, this law excludes from eligibility families of officers who die by suicide and does not deem PTSD and other trauma-related disorders to be line-of-duty injuries.

This limitation not only fails to recognize that mental health is physical health, but it also prevents the Federal Government from providing support to officers who put their safety and well-being on the line every day for the communities they serve.

Former Representative Patrick Kennedy passed a bill to make mental health and physical health parity. He worked with Senator Ted Kennedy to get that done. Why law enforcement wasn't included was a mistake. We are rectifying that mistake today.

The Public Safety Officer Support Act would right past wrongs and ensure that families of police officers and first responders receive critical financial assistance as they grieve the loss of their loved ones.

It would also ensure that officers who are disabled as a result of traumatic events receive the support and care that they need.

This legislation also brings this program into alignment with the provisions of Federal military death benefits for the families of military service members who die by suicide.

The need for this worthy and overdue change is even more apparent as we continue to grieve the tragic loss of four police officers who died by suicide after responding to the attack on the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021.

They tried to defend us; they did defend us; and they, unfortunately, died by suicide as aftermath effects of January 6.

In addition to expanding eligibility for death and disability benefits to officers and their families, this bill will require the GAO to study benefits provided under the expansion.

This report will help us better understand the prevalence of traumatic events that law enforcement officers, first responders, and other public safety officers face and the need to further support their mental health needs.

I thank Representatives TRONE and RESCHENTHALER for introducing this bipartisan legislation and for their continued support for public safety officers serving communities across the country.

This bill is broadly supported by both mental health and law enforcement groups, and I urge my colleagues to support it. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this week is National Police Week, a week we set aside to honor the brave men and women who tirelessly work to protect us and keep our communities safe.

Unfortunately, their jobs are becoming more and more difficult, more and more stressful, and as a result, they need our support now more than ever.

Over the last 2 years, violent crime in this Nation has soared. Nationally, we saw a 30 percent increase in murders from 2019 to 2020, which is the largest increase during a single year in our Nation's history.

That troubling trend continues in 2021 with FBI data indicating that homicides rose another 5 percent in the Nation's 22 largest cities over the already inflated levels of 2020.

Overall, in those 22 cities, homicides are up 44 percent since 2019. Think of

that—44 percent. Not surprisingly, these disturbing increases have accompanied calls in many cities, including in my hometown of Cincinnati, to defund the police. Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, that is the last thing that we should be doing during a violent crime surge.

That is why the legislation that we are considering today is a welcome bipartisan step in the right direction.

Law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical personnel, and corrections officers are frequently called to respond to dangerous and often traumatic situations. As a result, these officers are at a greater risk of developing stress and trauma-related disorders.

Studies show that public safety officers are 25 times more likely to develop PTSD compared to the general public. Tragically, more public safety officers die by suicide every year than those who lose their lives in the line of duty.

Yet, trauma-related disorders are not covered by the primary Federal disability benefits program for police officers, and that is the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, or PSOB, which is run by the Department of Justice.

The PSOB program currently provides death and education benefits to the family members of public safety officers who die in the line of duty and also offers disability benefits to public safety officers who become totally and permanently disabled.

However, the PSOB program does not currently offer death benefits to public safety officers who tragically take their lives as a result of PTSD, acute stress disorder, or other stress and trauma-related disorders.

This bill, H.R. 6943, the Public Safety Officer Support Act, addresses this oversight. This bipartisan legislation recognizes just how stressful and difficult being a police officer is nowadays. It makes sure that those officers who have experienced traumatic events on the job, and are struggling as a result, receive the support they need and deserve.

The men and women in law enforcement need to know that they have our full support and that they will not be punished or stigmatized for human emotions.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this commonsense, compassionate proposal, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE), the sponsor of this legislation and a gentleman aware of law enforcement's importance.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to pass our bill, the Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022, so we keep tackling mental health stigma across this country.

It has been almost 3 years since Montgomery County Officer T.J.

Bomba passed away from suicide. He was 38 years old and left behind a wife and two sons.

In the immediate aftermath, we brought together Officer Bomba's colleagues and the head of NIMH, Dr. Joshua Gordon, and others to chart a course of action. We discussed access to care, the stigma surrounding mental health, and how we could be advocates for change.

The roundtable produced two calls to action: increasing peer counseling support opportunities for mental health and providing parity and benefits for mental health conditions.

I made a promise that day to do everything I could to turn these ideas into law. Six months ago, we accomplished one of our goals when I stood alongside Officer Bomba's wife and two sons as President Biden signed the first of our two bills into law.

The COPS Counseling Act increased access to peer support and will help fight stigma and improve access to mental health services. Today, I stand here and applaud the passage of our second bill, the Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022.

According to research from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, public safety officers are 25 times more likely to develop acute stress disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, or other mental health conditions than our general public, and the conditions often go untreated due to the stigma of mental health.

As it stands, mental health is excluded from the PSOB program. For officers killed in the line of duty, the family is eligible to receive benefits. However, when an officer dies by suicide that is directly tied to their job, the family is unable to seek death benefits.

This bill will address the issue of stigma and provide the overdue parity between physical and mental injuries.

Officers that are totally disabled as a result of their service will have access to disability benefits. The families of officers who pass away from service-linked suicide will have access to death benefits.

This approach has been endorsed by numerous mental health organizations, including the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention.

With the help of the public safety officer community, mental health experts, and my colleagues in Congress, I am proud to bring this piece of legislation before the House.

I thank everyone who joined the roundtable in 2019. We have taken a tragedy and turned it into actionable solutions.

I thank all the stakeholders who have worked hard to bring this legislation to the House floor. I appreciate their hard work. I thank, Congressman RESCHENTHALER, for co-leading this bill and for helping us give it strong bipartisan support.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. CRAIG), former ace Commercial Appeal reporter and now Congresswoman from the State of Minnesota.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, Cory Slifko was a father of two, a husband, and an accomplished veteran of the South St. Paul Police Department. He spent 20 years on the force, eventually working his way up to serve as a sergeant.

But Cory also spent 20 years witnessing the unthinkable and unimaginable and was ultimately diagnosed with PTSD. On November 5, 2019, Cory lost his life to completed suicide, leaving behind his wife, Katie, and their children.

Now, there is not a doubt in my mind that Cory's death occurred as a result of his service in the line of duty. But today, Katie's family has not been able to access the benefits that Cory earned in service to our community.

It is vital that these programs don't just protect our law enforcement officers from physical harm but also from mental injuries they endure in service to our communities.

We can change that today. It is time we right this wrong and offer some long-overdue support to Katie, who has honored Cory through her advocacy. I urge all of you to join me in voting "yes" on this bill.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I want everyone to vote in favor of this legislation and not to go to the extraordinary efforts of having to have the yeas and nays, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I urge all colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6943, the bipartisan Public Safety Officer Support Act, which would expand the Public Safety Officer Benefits Program to include death benefits for the families of officers who die by suicide, and disability benefits for officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and other trauma related disorders.

During Police Week, as we honor the men and women of law enforcement agencies who serve across the country, we must fully consider the sacrifices officers make and the risks they take to keep our communities safe.

Officers who dedicate their careers to our safety do so at the expense of spending long hours away from their families, while subjecting themselves to traumatic events, and in too many instances, making the ultimate sacrifice.

The Public Safety Officer Benefits program is an important initiative within the Department of Justice that provides financial support to officers, who are injured while serving their communities in the line of duty, and to families of officers killed in the line of duty.

In 2017, the Department of Justice approved 481 PSOB claims, but not a single claim for the over 240 public safety officers who died by suicide.

Unfortunately, the PSOB program does not currently cover injury or death caused by trauma and/or mental illness, although public safety officers are disproportionately exposed to traumatic events.

Research shows that law enforcement officers are called to the scene of roughly 140 traumatic incidents over the course of their careers.

The resulting rates of PTSD and depression among police officers and firefighters are unsurprisingly five times higher than among the civilian population.

While we have known for some time that law enforcement officers are more likely to die by suicide than by traffic accidents and shootings combined, officer suicides have increased over the last two years.

Sadly, several examples come to mind, including Amanda Crowder, a Harris County Deputy with the Harris County Sheriff's Office in Houston, who died in January after shooting herself; two deputies in St. Lucie County, Florida, who both died by suicide days apart, leaving behind their one-month-old son; and four police officers, of the Capitol Police and Washington Metropolitan Police Departments, who died by suicide after fighting valiantly to protect members of Congress and preserve the rule of law on January 6, 2021.

The families of the officers who died by suicide following the January 6th attack are likely barred from receiving any benefit from the PSOB program under current law.

The failure to provide PSOB benefits to deserving officers and their families under such circumstances is a deeply troubling limitation on federal support for first responders and their families that must be rectified.

And it is drastically different from the United States' military policy, where suicides are presumed to be line-of-duty deaths caused by post-traumatic stress, brain injuries, and other deployment hazards.

Now is the time for the Federal government to similarly support public safety officers suffering from trauma-related injuries and their families.

Expansion of the PSOB program would provide crucial financial support to officers and families grieving the devastating loss of a loved one, following a line of duty injury caused by trauma.

H.R. 6943 would correct a historic wrong by recognizing the impact of PTSD and other stress disorders on our public safety officers and expanding the eligibility of the PSOB program to include trauma-related injuries and death by suicide.

I thank Representatives DAVID TRONE and GUY RESCHENTHALER for introducing this thoughtful, bipartisan legislation and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6943, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

CONDEMNING RISING ANTISEMITISM

Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1125) condemning rising antisemitism, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1125

Whereas the Jewish-American experience is a story of faith, fortitude, and progress and is connected to key tenets of American identity;

Whereas generations of Jewish people have come to this Nation fleeing oppression, discrimination, and persecution in search of a better life for themselves and their children;

Whereas these Jewish Americans have created lives for themselves and their families and played indispensable roles in our Nation's civic and community life, making invaluable contributions to our Nation through their leadership and achievements;

Whereas, on August 21, 1790, President George Washington sent a letter to the Hebrew Congregation of Newport, Rhode Island, expressing that the newly formed United States would be a Nation that "gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance" and that the Jewish people should "dwell in this land [and] continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants . . . and there shall be none to make him afraid.";

Whereas we should acknowledge and celebrate the crucial contributions that Jewish Americans have made to our collective struggle for a more just and fair society, leading movements for justice and equality, and working to ensure opportunities for all;

Whereas alongside this narrative of achievement and opportunity, there is also a history, far older than the Nation itself, of racism, bigotry, and other forms of prejudice manifesting in the scourge of antisemitism;

Whereas antisemitism is an insidious form of prejudice stretching back millennia that attacks the humanity of the Jewish people and has led to violence, destruction of lives and communities, and genocide;

Whereas conspiracy theories that Jews are uniquely evil and influential has led to mass killings of Jews throughout time, including the poisonous Nazi ideology that resulted in the murder of 6,000,000 Jews, including 1,500,000 Jewish children, and millions of other victims of the Nazis in Europe;

Whereas over the course of the past decade, Holocaust distortion and denial has grown in intensity;

Whereas a 2020 survey of all 50 States in the United States on Holocaust knowledge among Millennials and Gen Z conducted by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference), found a clear lack of awareness of key historical facts; 63 percent of respondents did not know that 6,000,000 Jews were murdered during the Holocaust and 36 percent thought that "two million or fewer Jews" were killed;

Whereas there is a documented and dangerous rise of antisemitism globally and in the United States, where Jews are increasingly affected by the grotesque spread of misinformation and lies including blame for the spread of COVID-19, false claims including the control of the media and the financial system, accusations of dual loyalty, and a multitude of negative stereotypes;